(b) and (c) The private sector power policy of the Government of India is aimed at attracting private investments in this sector, including investments by foreign companies. However, grant of permission to the foreign investors by their own respective Governments is governed by their own Laws and the Government of India does not have/ require any infomation in this regard.

(b) The actual investment made by the investors in their power projects could be known only after the projects achieve financial closure, complete construction and the final financial package is cleared by the Central Electricity Authority.

Power Deficit in North India

1597. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the power situation in North India is very much unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, the State-wise position as on date;

(c) the reasons for the deficit of power in the North Indian States; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the power situation in North India?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) The power supply position in Northern Region during the months of March & April, 1998 was by and large satisfactory and energy shortages were less than 4%. However, during the month of May, 1998 energy shortage increased to over 8%.

(b) State-wise power supply position in Northern Region during April, 1998 & May, 1998 is given below:

State	April, 1998				May, 1998			
	Reqt.	Avail	Short-age	%	Reqt.	Avail	Short-age	%
Chandigarh	75	75	0	0.0	100	99	1	1.0
Delhi	1290	1271	19	1.5	1505	1439	66	4.4
Haryana	1035	1020	15	1.4	1285	1158	127	9.0
Himachal Pradesh	223	223	0	0.0	239	239	0	0.0
J&K	450	443	7	1.6	440	430	10	2.3
Punjab	1755	1747	8	0.5	2560	2278	282	11.0
Rajasthan	1765	1741	24	1.4	1895	1745	150	7.9
U.P.	3560	3271	289	8.1	3715	3306	409	11.0
Total (Northern Region)	10153	9791	362	3.6	11739	10694	1045	8.9

(c) There has been spurt in power demand in the Northern Region due to persistent heat wave and early sowing of paddy/crops in Punjab and parts of Haryana. Consequently, the energy requirement during the month of May, 98 increased by more than 13% as compared to May, 97. Even though the energy availability in the Northern Region during the month of May, 98 was higher to about 10% as compared to May, 1997, the gap between requirement and availability increased due to excessive increase in demand.

(d) All efforts are being made to revive the generating units which are presently under outage in the Central as well as State Sectors. Generation at Bhakara-Beas Hydro Stations has been maximised to assist States of Northern Region.

Introduction of Dual Tariff Rates

1598. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to come out

with dual tariff rates for normal and peak hours; and

(b) if so, by when this reform is being introduced?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) No. Sir. Under the provision of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 State Governments/ SEBs are empowered to fix electricity tariff applicable to the retail consumers.

(b) As per information available, States like West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa & Gujarat have introduced dual tariff rates for industrial consumers provided with TOD meters.

Demand and supply of Power in Delhi

1599. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:
SHRI WASIM AHMAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the overall power supply position in the city of Delhi as against the demand;

(b) the overall rise in the demand for power during 1997 and the extent to which the power supply was augmented to meet the demand during the year; and

(c) what efforts have been made by Government to agument the power supply to solve the city's power problem?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) The actual power supply in Delhi during March, 1998 to May, 1998 is as follows:—

ENERGY (MU)

Month	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	%
March, 98	1140	1113	27	2.4
April, 98	1290	1271	19	1.5
May, 98	1505	1439	66	4.4

PEAK (MU)

Month	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	%
March, 98	2090	2086	04	0.2
April, 98	2343	2151	192	8.2
May, 98	2545	2258	287	11.3

(b) During the year 1997-98, the peak demand for power has risen to 2450 MW as compared to 2230 MW during the year 1996-97.

(c) Thus there was an increase of 9.9% in the peak demand for power. As against thus, the demand met has risen to 2283 MW as compared to 2073 MW during the year 1996-97 registering a growth of 10.1%.

(c) In order to improve the power availability in Delhi following measures have been taken:

(i) DVB has been allocated 25% (200 MW) of unallocated quota in Central Sector stations to meet its summer-requirements.

(ii) DVB is being assisted from Northern Grid to meet its peak demand over and above its entitlement.

(iii) powergrid is installing shunt capacitors at DVB's sub-stations on war-footing to improve voltage in Delhi as low voltage is a major problem of Delhi resulting in reduction of generation at the power stations.

(iv) DVB has been advised to improve generation of its generating stations